

This diplomacy thing must be catching, Austria has had a communication in Washington since July 1.

ON the map as the liveliest city west of east is where Albuquerque will be after the fair.

The Evening Herald

WE live between the fire of European war and the water of Chinese floods; Let's be thankful.

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VOL. 5, NO. 91.

FLOODS IN CHINA TAKE HUGE TOLL OF LIFE

PRZASNYSZ TAKEN BY GERMANS AT START OF NEW OFFENSIVE

Teutons Now Have Hold Within 50 Miles of Warsaw, Taken at Opening of Fresh Drive at Fortress.

ALLIED ADVANCE IS REPORTED FROM ATHENS

Austrians Expected to Attack Toward River Bug at End of Present Period of Quiescence in Poland.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Berlin, July 15. (Via London, 2:55 p. m.) Przasnysz, a town of Russian Poland, fifty miles north of Warsaw, has been captured by the German forces, according to the official statement given out today by the German army headquarters staff.

The Germans also announce that they have captured the village of Kozlow, to the south of Kolno, and have stormed the heights of Gieselska, northeast of Szwabak.

The text follows:

"In the western theater, in southern Poland, our troops have taken up a number of minor successes with good results."

"In the neighborhood of Szwabak, the French attacked in several places. They were repulsed everywhere."

Northeast of Besencon, in the Champagne district, an enemy band made an attempt to break through our second line of our moving operations."

"The French made repeated attempts yesterday and at night to recapture the positions we took from them in the forest of Arpion. Notwithstanding the employment of large quantities of ammunition and machine guns, they were repulsed. In the forest of Arpion, in the morning, they were fighting with our troops. They were repulsed everywhere."

"The enemy suffered extraordinary heavy losses. The number of French prisoners has been increased to 15,000 and 2,500 men."

"The success of our troops was all the more remarkable as, according to corresponding statements made by the press, the French had prepared for a great attack against our positions on the Argonne front on July 14, their national festival day."

"To the east of the Argonne front, our activity was more lively yesterday."

"In the forest of Malmezy, attempts of the enemy to make an attack were frustrated by our fire."

"In the forest of Le Preire a French advance broke down in front of our positions with heavy losses."

"A French aeroplane near Bouillon was hit and descended behind the enemy's lines in a burning condition. A second aeroplane was shot down at Houth-Lefard."

"In the eastern theater, in the course of minor fighting on the Wilna front, 425 Russians were taken prisoners."

"South of the Niemen river, in the neighborhood of Kaldwara, our troops captured several Russian outposts."

ADVANCE BY ALBIES IS REPORTED FROM ATHENS

(London, July 15, (4:15 p. m.)) From Athens comes a report of a substantial advance made by the Anglo-French forces against the Bulgarian line, but since so many wild rumors have originated in the Greek capital this is received with reserve until officially confirmed.

The latest Paris communication counters the claims of German success in the Argonne region with the report that the French have set foot on several points in the German trenches on the road to Marie Therese, and that the French are making progress in their attacks beyond the Seron road in the west of the Argonne.

It is expected that the period of quiescence in southern Poland will be ended by an attack on the Austro-Germanic towards the river Bug. Great Britain again is experiencing domestic troubles with 150,000 coal miners actually on strike.

The meat packers' representatives are delighted at the news that the Washington government is about to intervene in their behalf.

ACTIVITY DIVERSIFIED, SAYS FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Paris, July 15, (4:15 p. m.) The French war office gave out a statement today on the progress of hostilities which says:

COURT DISMISSES CASE AGAINST HUNTSMAN AT BEDFORD

Aged Defendant in Murder Case Based on Events of Half-Century Ago Is Given Freedom by Justice.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AGREES TO ACTION

Inadmission of Evidence of 'Hermit Druggist,' Said to Have Participated in Crime, Blocks State.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Bedford, July 15. The case against James Huntsman, who has been on preliminary trial before Justice M. A. Sawyer for the alleged murder of Nathaniel Smith, a Missouri cattleman, and his son in September, 1872, was dismissed today by Justice Sawyer.

The case was dismissed upon the motion of the attorney for Huntsman, shortly before noon. Attorney General Cannon, representing his department, acquiesced in the motion, stating to the court that the refusal to admit the evidence of John Harrison, with reference to "Doc" A. R. Gidday, the hermit druggist, who was said to have been a participant in the alleged crime, had made it impossible for the state to proceed further.

Lord there greeted the announcement of Justice Sawyer that he would dismiss the case. The officials in the courtroom had considerable difficulty in restoring order, as enthusiastic state law supporters of the aged defendant who had adhered to witness the trial scenes of the court drama which had stirred the community for the past week. Finally Justice Sawyer succeeded in getting the room quiet, and then said that the case against all four defendants would stand dismissed.

This second announcement was a signal for another outburst as the crowd closed in around the late defendant Huntsman and his aged attorney stood with tears in their eyes as they received the congratulations of their friends. The courts were turned into a reception scene in which the defendants were the chief feature, with witnesses for and against them mingling with the spectators in what appeared to be a joyous celebration.

The motion to dismiss came from Attorney E. J. Flick, representing Huntsman, after Samuel Anderson had left the stand, where he had just added a few details to his testimony of yesterday. Attorney Flick declared that the state's case had not been established and that the charge against his client had not been borne out by the state's evidence.

Attorney General Cannon at this point arose and announced that while he had been forcibly impressed with the story of Mrs. Maria Collins, he had been convinced that the state had been committed about the time she stated the evidence to his mind, would not warrant the state in proceeding further with the case. He said he would not, on the evidence thus far adduced, ask the grand jury to consider the charges against the old men and therefore he and the county prosecutor would endorse the motion to dismiss.

Comment today on the progress of hostilities which says:

"Activity during the night in the region to the north of Arras was quite diversified. To the south of the Chateau de Carleul we seized a line of German trenches. Around Neuville, Saint Vaast and the 'Salvator' there was hand grenade fighting."

"In the Argonne the fighting was to the west of the forest where we had progressed yesterday. A series of counter attacks the Germans succeeded in regaining a foothold in the Bois de la Selve. In the rest of the sector there was no change in the situation."

THEATRE, FREED OF FOOD FAMILIES, FACES MONEY SHORTAGE

(Washington, July 15.—) Mexico City, freed of the perils of siege, and with prospects of food for the streets, now is confronted with another famine—a scarcity of money. Millions in currency, issued by the capital one faction as control of the capital is in operation, and forth between them during the last year, have been reduced to nothing.

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NATIVES DIE BY THOUSANDS AND DESOLATION IS BEYOND DESCRIPTION, WIRES HONG KONG

HONG KONG, July 15.—Tens of thousands of natives are estimated to have been drowned by the floods in the Chinese provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Kiangsi and the desolation in the devastated districts is terrible according to latest reports reaching here.

A fire-swept area of one mile and raging floods are handicapping the work of rescue in Canton. The city was in darkness last night, the water having inundated the machinery of the electric light plant.

Missionaries have arrived here seeking the assistance of the United States gunboat Callao to aid in the work of rescue. The latest report received here from Canton before communication was cut off said the Christian hospital was in danger from fire.

CANTON ISOLATED EXCEPT TO POWERFUL STEAMERS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Consul General Anderson at Hong Kong reported today that Canton was isolated, except to powerful steamers, thousands have been drowned and tens of thousands are taking refuge on high places. Thousands of houses have been burned, American mission property has either been damaged or and foreigners are taking refuge at the British Consulate at Fu Chow. No Americans have been lost so far as is known.

SAN LUIS POTOSI AUSTRIA PROTESTS ARCHBISHOP LAID ABANDONED BY VILLAISTAS IN FRIENDLY WAY TO REST WITH ALL HONORS

Carranza Troops Now Have Possession of All but One of Important Points on the Road to Border at Laredo.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) El Paso, Tex., July 15. Villa has abandoned San Luis Potosi, according to reliable although unofficial information. The action has given to Carranza possession of all but one of the important points on the railroad from Mexico City to Laredo on the American frontier. Villa, so far as is known here, continues to hold Queretaro but with a small force now isolated. His own position at Torreon is regarded by military observers as precarious.

By the abandonment of Aguas Calientes and Zacatecas Villa has yielded in General Carranza's command. Carranza's northern army, the means for support from the south, although as yet communication does not appear to have been established. The forces of Villa destroyed long stretches of railway both east and south of Queretaro and south of Queretaro but there is no evidence that he has any considerable force in any of those directions to hinder repair work.

From the interior it was reported today that the Carranza forces from Monterrey were planning to cooperate with Obregon by moving westward against Villa at Torreon, while another force is attempting to get between him and the American frontier by a march westward from Monterrey.

Villa has on hand some millions of pounds of ammunition and his army is not suffering for foodstuffs. He appears, however, not to be well supplied with money, and it is said his desertions have shown some increase due to the comparatively small pay soldiers receive and the large prices paid for labor.

Carranza adherents here are jubilant over the prospect of an early resumption of traffic over the railroad from Mexico City to Laredo. They admit, however, that the work of destruction at some places along the line has been so complete that several weeks may pass before a through train is operated, and they are not unmindful of the ease with which even small bands of the opposition can cut the line.

THEATRE, FREED OF FOOD FAMILIES, FACES MONEY SHORTAGE

(Continued on Page Three.)

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Washington, July 15.—Austrian diplomatic representation that American exports of war munitions to the allies have satisfied dimensions of the United States have been under consideration of the state department since July 1, but the reply has not yet been determined on. The Austrian note delivered to Ambassador Penfield on June 29 is substantially reported, however, in last night's news dispatches from Vienna via Amsterdam and London.

The Austrian note contends that war exports are not in compliance with the definition of neutrality. It adds that it would be quite sufficient to advise the countries of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of foodstuffs and war materials would be suspended if legitimate trade in these articles between American and neutral countries was not permitted.

The Austria-Hungarian minister at foreign affairs sent a note to the American ambassador at Vienna, June 29, according to a dispatch received in London by Reuters' Telegram company, drawing attention to the fact that commercial business in war material on a large scale was proceeding between the United States and the entente allies, while Austria-Hungary and Germany were completely cut off from the American market.

The note, it was said, set forth that the subject had occupied the attention of the Austrian government from the very beginning and that although it was convinced that the American attitude arose from no other intention than to observe the strictest neutrality and international agreements, yet it was a question whether during the course of the war were not of such a kind as to have the effect of turning the intentions of the Washington exhibit in a contrary direction.

The note was quoted as saying that a neutral government could not be allowed to trade in contraband goods, and that the neutrality of the country would be endangered. It was pointed out regarding possible objections that American industry was willing to furnish the central powers with goods but could not, owing to the war situation, that the United States government was in a position to redress this state of affairs by advising the entente allies that the supply of foodstuffs and war material would be suspended if legitimate trade in these articles between America and neutral countries was not permitted.

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Thousand Priests, With High Church Dignitaries and Acolytes, Form Brilliant and Striking Procession.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Chicago, July 15.—The funeral of Archbishop James Edward Quigley, held today, was the most imposing seen in this city in many years. In three days since the body was brought here from Rochester, N. Y., where the archbishop died, it is estimated that 15,000 persons have joined in paying tribute to his memory.

Hours before the time of the funeral mass, thousands of persons flocked to the cathedral of the Holy Name and most of them remained outside as admittance was by ticket only.

A procession of more than one thousand priests, led by the celebrants of the solemn high pontifical mass and accompanied by acolytes, formed an impressive spectacle as it moved slowly from the parish house to the cathedral.

Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Rummel, papal delegate, occupied the thrones of their respective offices in the church. Archbishop Innanzo celebrated the mass and Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco preached the funeral sermon.

PEOPLE STREAM PAST LIBERTY BELL FOR FOUR HOURS AT PORTLAND

Portland, Ore., July 15.—The arrival of the liberty bell here today was signified by the blowing of acetylene and river craft whistles, after which for four hours an unbroken stream of people passed the famous relic. A feature of the celebration was a parade by school children and military and patriotic organizations.

DECISION IN THAW CASE NOT EXPECTED UNTIL TOMORROW

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) New York, July 15.—While awaiting the decision of Supreme Court Justice Hendrick on the question of Harry K. Thaw's sanity, Thaw's counsel had prepared for submission to court today a formal order vacating the original commitment under which he was first sent to Matteawan asylum. Justice Hendrick had promised to receive application for such an order today but it was understood that his decision whether to free Thaw or not would not be rendered until tomorrow.

A jury yesterday rendered a verdict declaring Thaw now sane. Thaw and his counsel had little doubt that the justice's decision would be in accord with the jury's verdict.

WELSH MINES ARE SHUT DOWN WHEN 150,000 MINERS GO ON STRIKE

Condition Most Serious of Long List of Labor Difficulties That Have Confronted British Public.

MEASURES TO CHECK ACTION THEORETICAL

Although Government Is Empowered to Obtain Heavy Fines for Each Day's Idleness, Collection a Problem.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Cardiff, July 15, (6:43 p. m.)—The British admiralty has taken over all the reserve supplies of coal.

London, July 15 (12:15 p. m.)—Out of the various manifestations of unrest in the British labor field, shown since the outbreak of the war, there developed today what may prove, unless an early solution is found, one of the most serious strikes in the history of the country. More than 150,000 men have laid down their tools, thereby shutting down virtually all the mines in the Welsh coal fields which supply steaming coal for the British navy.

The British government, using for the first time the authority granted by the so-called munitions measure, ruled that the miners must not strike, a proclamation to this effect having been issued yesterday. The miners' answer to this proclamation was to go on strike.

Though subject to a heavy daily fine for striking and though urged by their leaders to allow their demands for higher pay to be arbitrated, the miners threw aside all advice and today refused to take up their picks, thus not only stopping the mines, but leaving idle the mine railways and some ships engaged in coal transport.

Theoretically the government is empowered to check the strike forthwith, but it is a pending problem how the fines authorized under the munitions measure are to be enforced.

No rioting in the strike district has been reported.

MINERS VOTE TO REMAIN ON STRIKE, 180 TO 113

London, July 15 (6:02 p. m.)—A dispatch from Cardiff to the Central News Agency says that the miners' conference by a vote of 180 to 113 decided not to accept the recommendation of the council to return to work.

BUSINESS SECTION OF VALDEZ IS DESTROYED

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Valdez, Alaska, July 15.—Fire today destroyed the business section of Valdez. The loss was \$500,000. United States troops from Fort Liscua aided in fighting the flames. Dynamite was used in fighting the flames. No rain has fallen for weeks and the wooden buildings were as dry as tinder.

FATE OF INDIAN IS IN HANDS OF JURY

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Denver, July 15.—The case of Teo Ne Gai, the Puie Indian on trial in the federal court here charged with murder in connection with the killing of Juan Chacon, a Mexican sheepherder, was given to the jury shortly before noon today.

FRANCISCO MADERO IN LOS ANGELES FOR SON'S WEDDING

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Los Angeles, Cal., July 15.—Francisco Madero, Sr., father of the late president of Mexico, arrived here today for the wedding of his son Julio, and Miss Carmen Garcia, daughter of Francisco Garcia of Hermosillo. The marriage has been set for tomorrow, the bride's birthday.

After a breakfast and dance the couple will go to San Francisco. The bridegroom has been an officer in the Villa forces operating in Mexico. His age was given as twenty-nine, that of the bride to be as eighteen.

GERMANY ADMITS NEBRASKAN WAS VICTIM OF TORPEDO

Memorandum Handed Ambassador Gerard and Transmitted to Washington Deplores Affair as Accident.

NO INSULT INTENDED FOR AMERICAN FLAG

Incident Is Now Closed, Except for Payment of Damages; Flag Could Not Be Seen in Twilight.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Washington, July 15.—Germany, in an official memorandum transmitted today from Berlin by Ambassador Gerard, admits that the American steamer Nebraska was torpedoed by a submarine; expresses regret and readiness to make reparation, and assures the United States that the attack "was not meant for the American flag, but is to be considered an unfortunate accident."

Secretary Lansing made public the German memorandum which disposes of the question whether the Nebraska was struck by a torpedo or by a mine. The German memorandum closes the incident, it was said, except as to the payment of damages. The state department made this announcement:

"Ambassador Gerard has telegraphed to the state department the following memorandum from the German foreign office relative to the damaging of the American steamer Nebraska by a German submarine:

"The German government received from newspaper reports the intelligence that the American steamer Nebraska had been damaged by a mine or torpedo on the southwest coast of Ireland. It therefore started a thorough investigation of the case without delay and from the result of the investigation it has become convinced that the damage to the Nebraska was caused by an attack by a submarine."

"On the evening of May 25 last the submarine met a steamer bound westward without a flag and with no neutral markings on her freeboard, about thirty-five nautical miles west of Fastnet rock; no appliances of any kind for the illumination of the flag or markings was to be seen. In the twilight, which had already set in, the name of the steamer was not visible from the submarine. Since the commander of the submarine was obliged to assume from his wide experience in the arrest of maritime war that only English steamers and no neutral steamers traversed this way area without flags or markings, he attacked the vessel with a torpedo, in the conviction that he had an enemy vessel before him."

"Some time after the shot the commander saw that the vessel had in the meantime hoisted the American flag. As a consequence he, of course, refrained from any further attack. Since the vessel remained afloat he had no occasion to concern himself further with the boats which had been launched."

"It results from this without a doubt that the attack on the Nebraska was not meant for the American flag, nor is it traceable to any fault on the part of the commander of the German submarine, but is to be considered an unfortunate accident. The German government expresses its regret at the occurrence to the government of the United States of America and declares its readiness to make compensation for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens."

The official report of the attack forwarded by Ambassador Gerard for investigation by Lieutenant John H. Towers, naval attaché of the embassy, stated that the Nebraska was in water ballast outbound from Liverpool for Delaware breakwater, and that although her flag had been hoisted down just after sunset, as is the custom there were painted on her sides in letters six feet high the words 'Nebraska, New York.'

After the attack the ship headed about for Liverpool and, conveyed by British ships, reached the port safely. No one was seriously hurt in the explosion, which left evidence causing some doubt at first whether the ship had been struck by a torpedo or a mine. American naval officers, however, finally came to the conclusion that it was a torpedo.

The Nebraska case, coming close on the sinking of the Lusitania, and coupled with the attack on the ship, threatened to become one of the important issues in the controversy with Germany over submarine warfare.

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